

164 An important factor influencing this reduction has been the intensification of the methods of fly control.

No outbreak of typhoid occurred, all notified cases were sporadic in origin and a number of them were among recent arrivals from the interior.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis. In 1950 the total deaths from this disease amounted to 113 compared with 293 per 100,000 of population in the period 1930-44. The decrease is directly attributable to the measures taken since 1945. These include the provision of more beds—there is now one bed for each T.B. death as compared with one bed for 25 deaths in 1944; domiciliary care for cases for whom no hospital accommodation could be provided; and financial aid by the Aden Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis to the dependants of those undergoing treatment either in hospital or at home.

[657] The results of treatment have been encouraging, about 70 per cent of those treated in hospital have recovered sufficiently to return to work. From 1948 to 1950 there were 58 Government employees admitted to hospital under the regulations granting 12 months' full-pay sick leave to T.B. sufferers. It is estimated that 80 per cent of those have resumed, or will be fit to resume, work following treatment.

Notifications of pulmonary T.B. reached the record figure of 530 in 1950. This rise was due to the ever increasing numbers of those who came to Aden from other countries attracted by the news of successful treatment. As far as the Aden born population was concerned the cases notified in 1950 showed a definite decrease as compared with 1949.

Malaria

The Colony remained completely free from malaria and the vigorous anti-mosquito campaign reduced the number of breeding places of domestic mosquitoes to the record low figure of one detected breeding place in every 5,000 houses and surroundings inspected.

165 *Maternity and Child Welfare*

For the first time in six years the infant mortality rate for 1949 showed a definite fall as opposed to a small but steady rise since 1946. Preliminary figures for 1950 show there has been a further decrease bringing the infantile mortality rate down to around 140; in 1944 it was 187.

748 758 Another advance has been the recruitment of four Home Visitors to go into the homes and teach the mothers the elementary principles of infant care. Three of the Home Visitors are Muslim women and it is an achievement to have persuaded them to break with tradition and undertake outdoor work.

743 758 Not only have the attendances at the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic shown large increases, but the proportion of Arabian women and children reached 60 per cent of total attendances as compared with 25 per cent in 1944.